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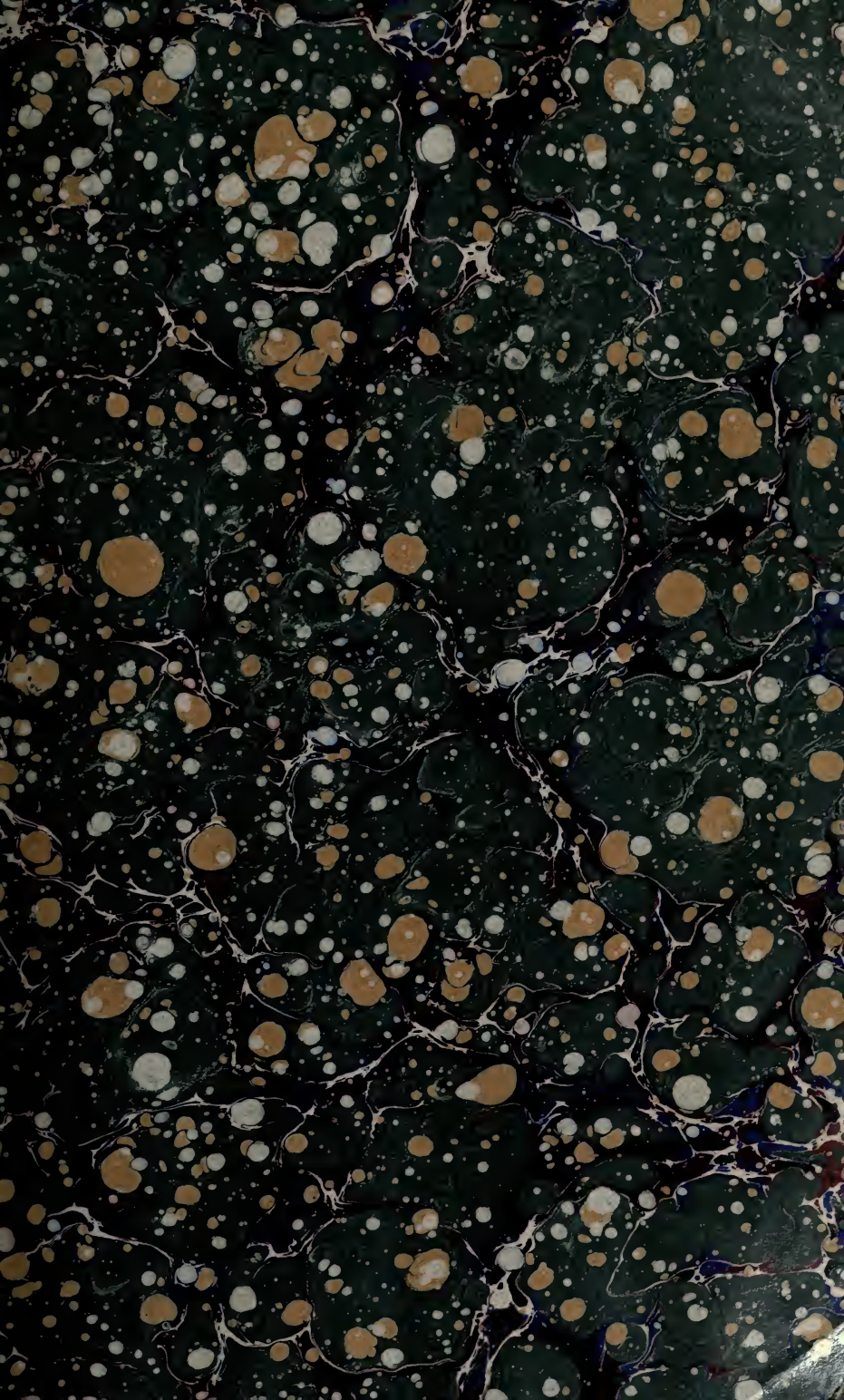

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MEMOIR

OF

CALEB PARNHAM, B.D.

SOMETIME

FELLOW AND TUTOR OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

AND

RECTOR OF UFFORD-CUM-BAINTON, YORKSHIRE.

BY

JOHN ROBERT LUNN, B.D.

VICAR OF MARTON-CUM-GRAFTON, YORKSHIRE, AND LATE FELLOW AND SADLERIAN LECTURER OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.
SOLD BY DEIGHTON, BELL AND CO.
AND MACMILLAN AND CO.
GEORGE BELL AND SONS, LONDON.

1883

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No. 21

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PREFACE.

THE following memoir was originally printed as an appendix to the volume of Dr Stukeley's correspondence lately published by the Surtees Society (1882). It seemed likely, however, that the account given in it would be interesting to many persons specially acquainted with the localities referred to, and among others to members of the University of Cambridge, and in particular of Parnham's own College. I accordingly began to make preparations to reissue the memoir in an enlarged form, and sent it up to St John's College; and eventually, at the suggestion of Professor Mayor, it was handed over to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, which will therefore be the means of resuscitating, "in his own country," the memory of an eminent man.

J. R. L.

MARTON-CUM-GRAFTON,
November 21, 1883.

MEMOIR

OF THE

REVEREND CALEB PARNHAM, B.D.

THE name of Caleb Parnham, as one of our old Johnian worthies, has been completely forgotten; which is somewhat wonderful, seeing that he was a man of considerable mark in his time, of varied attainments, and, judging from the scanty notice of him in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, of singularly amiable disposition. It is by a very curious chance that I have been enabled (I trust) to rescue him from oblivion.

In 1880, a friend, the Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A., of Trinity College, Rector of Wath, was editing for the Surtees Society a collection of Letters on Comets, Eclipses, and other scientific subjects, by Dr Stukeley, the eminent antiquary, Vicar of All Saints, Stamford, and others: it was a matter of debate whether these should be published at all, or in part, or *in extenso:* and they were submitted to me for an opinion, which I gave in favour of their being printed entire. In them occurred twice the mention of "Mr Parnham of Ufford." Many readers would probably have passed this over with little or no notice; but I recognised here the name of one of our College Livings.

There is indeed another Ufford in Suffolk; but as the correspondence in question had taken place in the neighbourhood of Stamford, it might fairly be assumed that it was our Ufford. Considering that in the middle of the last century scarcely any one but the clergy followed scientific pursuits, it might also fairly be surmised that Parnham was Rector of Ufford, and if so, had been Fellow of St John's. Inquiry at the Diocesan Registry at Peterborough shewed that this supposition was correct.

Caleb Parnham was the son of Caleb and Hephzibah Parnham, and was born at Empingham, in Rutlandshire. The exact day of his birth is not known, but it must have been between May 11 and July 17, 1694, as on his monument at Ufford he is described as in the 70th year of his age when he died, on May 11, 1764; and he was 17 when admitted at St John's College, Cambridge, on July 17, 1711. His father's name appears (in Blore's *Rutland*, I. 132) as a party to a Deed cutting off the entail of the property of Sir Thomas Mackworth, October 19, 1700, in which he is described as "gentleman;" and in the Register of Burials at Empingham, when Hephzibah Parnham is buried on July 26, 1705, she is described as "wife of Caleb Parnham, Gent." But when the husband is buried, on December 23, 1732, the entry is simply "Caleb Parnham, Senex." I conjecture from this that the old man had become reduced in circumstances, and this conjecture receives some support from the number of exhibitions that his son obtained when at the University. It has also been supposed that the father acted as steward of Sir Thomas Mackworth's estate. Their tomb is still in existence on the south of the chancel wall at Empingham Church, and close to it, so that it is thought the grave must be actually inside in part. It is a flat stone, and on the side are two tablets bearing the inscriptions—"H. P. obit July 26, 1705." "C. P. obit Decem. 20, 1732." As the date of burial of Hephzibah is the same as that of her death, it would seem probable that she died of a very malignant disease.

From their names, I should imagine that they were both born somewhat earlier than 1660, but I can learn no more particulars about them, and the Empingham registers have not afforded any evidence of other children. The name still lingers in Stamford, and did, till comparatively lately, in Leicestershire[1].

Caleb Parnham's baptism was delayed till January 14, 1694-5, so that there is no means of approximating more closely to the date of his birth than has been done above. He was baptised at Empingham, by Nathaniel Weston, vicar. He was educated at the Grammar School at Oakham, the head master of which at that time was Henry Wright[2], of Christ Church, Oxford. On July 11, 1710, he was admitted a pensioner at Clare Hall, Cambridge, as pupil to Mr Green; and the choice of this college may be fairly attributed to the fact that it possessed four exhibitions, founded by Archdeacon Johnson, with a preference to scholars from Oakham and Uppingham. It would seem that he did not obtain any of these or a Scholarship, at Clare Hall, inasmuch as his name does not appear in the Declaration against Transubstantiation, &c., which all scholars were required to subscribe. He appears, however, to have come into residence after Easter in 1711, and kept the ensuing term, during which (as Mr Green certifies) he behaved himself with great virtue and sobriety. After this he migrated to St John's College, where he was admitted a pensioner on July 17, 1711, under Dr Anstey, tutor. On November 6 following he was elected a Scholar of the College, as successor to Le Neve. The Scholarship was one founded by Bishop Dee, of Peterborough, with a preference to persons of his name and kin, educated at

[1] I have since heard that in the cricket matches against the Australians during the summer of 1882, the only man who made a successful score against them was a professional, named *Parnham*, in the Leicestershire eleven.

[2] Henry Wright came up to Christ Church as a "Westminster Student," from Westminster School, and graduated M.A. in 1694.

Peterborough or Merchant Tailors' Schools. Probably no claimant was forthcoming, and the Scholarship was thrown open, or possibly from Parnham being a native of the diocese of Peterborough he may have been looked upon as having a slight claim of preference. On April 17, 1712, he was elected an Exhibitioner from Oakham School by the school authorities; the first payment was made to him on October 2, 1712, and the last on April 18, 1717; and on July 4 in the same year he was elected to one of the exhibitions in St John's College, founded by Archdeacon Johnson, for Oakham and Uppingham Scholars. His predecessor was Savage.

He proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1715-6, when he came out Second Wrangler, the Senior Wrangler being Mellersh Cooper, of Pembroke Hall. The earliest Tripos List in the Cambridge Calendars is that for 1747-8, and at one time they contained a statement that in 1739 John Empson, of St Catharine's Hall, was Senior Wrangler. But this is one of the years in which the List of Seniority of Bachelors of Arts has not been preserved—a misfortune which has also happened for the year (1664) in which Sir Isaac Newton took his degree. There is also some uncertainty about these early Tripos Lists, as there were some "Honorary Senior Optimes," appointed by the Proctors, who usually appear after the Senior Wrangler. It is, however, to be hoped that at some time these Lists will be published.

On January 22, 1716-7, Parnham was elected to one of the Foundress's Fellowships in St John's College, in succession to Thomas Verdon, ejected. This was an irregular election, the statutable time being on Monday after Passion Sunday, which in that year fell on April 8; and, indeed, there were three Fellows elected on that day. It was caused by the ejection of certain non-jurors. St John's College had up to that time been a kind of stronghold for the non-jurors, which is not to be wondered at, considering that four out of the seven bishops who

were imprisoned by James II. in the Tower, viz.—Lloyd of St Asaph, Lake of Chichester, White of Peterborough, and Turner of Ely, were connected with the college; the last of these, indeed, had been Master of it from 1670 to 1679, and his successor, Dr Gower, was well known to be a favourer of the non-jurors. On July 25, 1693, a mandamus was issued to him to eject twenty Fellows who were non-jurors (Luttrell III. 144); and on August 10 following, a Bill of Indictment was brought against him at Cambridge Assizes for not having ejected them. The grand jury, however, refused to find this a true bill (*Ibid.* 158, 159). Next month, September 23, the King's Council drew up a prosecution against Dr Gower and the non-juring Fellows (*Ibid.* 191), and on October 25 the King's Bench granted a second mandamus to Dr Gower to eject them (*Ibid.* 213).

The Fellowship List in 1693 was as follows; and the twenty non-jurors, who were to be ejected, are marked ‡: the mandamus is preserved in the Record Office in Fetter Lane, London.

	Date of Election. (N. S.)		Date of Election. (N. S.)
Pierce Brackenbury, M.D.	1656	Edward Stillingfleet, M.D.	1683
Thomas Thurlin, D.D.	1657	Joseph Creffeild, M.A.	,,
John Boughton, B.D.	1658	William Wotton, B.D.	1685
Thomas Broughton, B.D.	1662	Joseph Spence, M.A.	,,
William Birkbeck, B.A. (1661)	1663	John Newton, M.A.	,,
Thomas Smoult, D.D.	1664	‡Arthur Heron, M.A.	,,
Arthur Orchard, B.D.	1666	Peter Nourse, M.A.	1686
‡Thomas Leche, B.D.	1668	Henry Wigley, M.A.	1687
Richard Berry, LL.D.	1669	‡Roger Kenyon, B.A. (1685)	,,
‡Richard Oldham, B.D.	1670	John Peareth, M.A.	1688
‡Thomas Verdon, B.D.	1671	‡Richard Headlam, B.A. (1685)	,,
‡John Billers, B.D.	,,	Thomas Gardiner, M.A.	,,
James Stretton, B.D.	1672	‡William Lake, B.A. (1686)	,,
John Thamar, M.A. (1673)	,,	Matthew Prior, B.A. (1686)	,,
‡Robert Appleford, B.D.	1674	Michael Theobald, M.A.	,,
‡Thomas Alleyne, B.D.	,,	‡Matthew Pearson, B.A. (1686)	,,
‡Thomas Thompkinson, B.D.	1676	Benjamin Conway, M.A.	1691
‡John Naylor, B.D.	1677	John Harris, M.A.	,,
‡Thomas Browne, B.D.	1678	Thomas Scotson, M.A.	,,
‡Thomas Coke, B.D.	1679	Francis Robbins, M.A.	,,
‡George Dawkins, B.D.	1680	Thomas Gibbon, M.A.	1692
‡Thomas Baker, B.D.	,,	John Alsop, M.A.	,,
Joshua Bowchier, M.A.	,,	Thomas Dwyer, M.A.	,,
Geoffrey Shaw, B.D.	,,	Edward Brome, B.A.	,,

	Date of Election. (N. S.)		Date of Election. N. S.)
Thomas Bosvile, B.A.	1692	*Platt Fellows.*	
Thomas Langford, B.A.	,,	‡Hilkiah Bedford, M.A.	1685
John Savage, B.A.	,,	‡Thomas Davison, M.A.	1689
William Hawkins, B.A.	,,	‡John Hope, B.A. (1685)	,,
Thomas Coo, B.A.	,,	John Frost, M.A.	1692
		Christopher Boughton, M.A.	,,

The effect of Dr Turner's mastership is clearly visible in this List. The seniority extended as far as Berry, Birkbeck never having been elected a Senior, for what reason it does not appear. No degree subsequent to B.A. is given in the *Graduati Cantabrigienses* (1787) to Birkbeck, Kenyon, Lake, or Hope; Headlam took M.A. in 1696 and Prior in 1700; Thamar I should imagine was a Lay Fellow; and Pearson, of whom mention is made in my Parish Books, will be noticed presently.

This Fellowship List shews some anomalies of men not proceeding regularly to their degrees, and yet retaining their Fellowships: I do not see how the Statutes were evaded or dispensed with in such cases.

I think it pretty evident that the public opinion was by no means so strong in favour of William III. as it is usually thought to have been: the grand jury's rejection of the bill against Dr Gower would indicate this. One cause, and no inconsiderable one, of the revolution, has been thought to be the ejection by James II. of Dr Hough from the Presidency of Magdalen College, Oxford; and it is quite likely that a similar action on a larger scale here, in the face of public opinion as expressed by the grand jury, might have led to an ejection of William III. himself: I infer that Government thought it a matter of prudence to wink at the whole affair, and let it drop.

Oldham died Fellow in 1695, and is buried in the Chapel;

Appleford vacated his Fellowship in 1701 (i.e. his successor was appointed at the election in 1702);

Alleyne vacated in 1698, Naylor died Fellow in 1701 and is buried in the Chapel;

Browne vacated in 1708, Coke and Heron in 1698, Kenyon in 1713;

Headlam in 1697, Lake in 1709, Bedford in 1695, Davison in 1693, and Hope in 1700.

Matthew Pearson never took M.A., but proceeded straight from B.A. to B.D. by royal mandate dated Sept. 28, 1702. The mandate states that he did not take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy in order to qualify himself for M.A. and B.D.; that he might have become B.D. in 1697, if he had qualified himself by taking the oaths, which he did not; that he had done so since, and that after paying all the usual fees and performing the usual exercises he is to be admitted B.D., and given the standing of 1697. He therefore took the oaths *to Queen Anne*, which he refused to do to King William, and graduated B.D. and D.D. in 1703; and in 1707 he took the Rectory of Souldern and vacated his Fellowship thereby. Thomas Gardiner was elected a Senior Nov. 4, 1706, to supply the place of Arthur Orchard deceased, but "non juratus cessit"; and Nov. 3, 1707, Matthew Prior was elected a Senior "in locum vacantem per volunt: cess: M^{ri} Gardiner." The remaining Fellows, Leche, Verdon, Billers, Thompkinson, Dawkins and Baker continued so until their ejection in 1716-7.

It would seem then from the facts given above, which have been deduced from the subsequent Fellowship Lists, that the matter of the non-jurors was compromised, so that the men in question were allowed to retain their Fellowships, but, in the case of those who were Junior Fellows, they had to submit to remain so, those below them being elected into the Seniority over their heads. Accordingly we find that in 1710 the first twelve Fellows were—Thomas Thurlin, D.D., Thomas Leche, B.D., Richard Berry, LL.D., Thomas Verdon, B.D., John Billers, B.D., Thomas Thompkinson, B.D., George Dawkins, B.D., Thomas Baker, B.D., Roger Kenyon, B.A., Matthew Prior, M.A., Edward Brome, B.D., and Thomas Langford, B.D.; the first five of whom

were Seniors, Billers having been elected on October 25, 1695, and the seniority was completed by the three last; and as all Fellows (with only four exceptions) were obliged to be clergymen, the necessary consequence of this was no succession for several years, as those at the head of the list could not go off on College Livings.

Dr Jenkin, Gower's successor in the Mastership (1711), who had been a non-juror, and as such vacated his Fellowship in 1690, but afterwards took the Oaths, carried on a similar policy, and the state of things at the head of the Fellowship List in 1716-7 was much the same as before, excepting for the vacancies caused by death. The next election of a Senior Fellow, after that of Billers, was that of Thomas Gardiner, M.A., on Nov. 4, 1706, eleven years subsequently. But the accession of George I. brought matters to a crisis: after some time all the Fellows were required to take the Oaths, on pain of ejection. It would seem that Verdon and Billers were deprived of their seniority, or perhaps relinquished it voluntarily, and were succeeded by John Foulkes, B.D., and William Edmundson, D.D.; on March 19, 1715-6, and that either then, or more probably later in the year, the stronger measure of ejection had to be carried out. It is very evident that the College had the strongest repugnance to doing this, and staved off the evil day as long as they possibly could. "The true account of the ejection is this: The Statutes of the College require the Fellows, as soon as they are of that standing, to take the degree of B.D. But the Oath of Allegiance is required to be taken with every degree; so that after the Revolution twenty-four of the Fellows not coming into the Oath of Allegiance, and the Statutes requiring them to commence B.D., they were constrained to part with their Fellowships." (Nichols, IV. 247. Mayor's edition of Baker's *Hist. of St John's Coll.*, 1010.) But is not the number of twenty-four somewhat overstated? There were but twenty-four vacancies filled up in the years 1689-96, among the Foundation Fellows, and several of

these could not have been caused by ejection: the succession of Platt Fellows, then only recently instituted, is not quite clear, but there were not apparently among them sufficient vacancies to account for the number here stated. For example: in 1691, the vacancies caused by Wm. Gould, B.D. (dead), and probably John Hutching, B.D., and Dan. Dickonson, B.D.; that by the death of Dr Brackenbury in 1693, and probably also of Birkbeck and Boughton; that of Stillingfleet, and those caused by the deaths of Stretton and Oldham in 1695. In 1690, 1693, and 1695 there were no elections. So far as I can judge, the only vacancies that could be caused by non-jurors as here stated were in the case of Robert Jenkin, M.A. (1690), (this is known to be the case); Richard Hill, M.A., Thomas Johnson, M.A., Joshua Hobson, M.A., Matthew Mason, M.A., Samuel Dakeyn, M.A., in 1691; Joseph Spence, M.A., and Joshua Bowchier, M.A., in 1693; and John Peareth, M.A., in 1695; and these last three are extremely unlikely to have vacated their fellowships as non-jurors, since they do not appear in the black list of the mandamus. I suspect then that the number twenty-four is merely traditional, and that the origin of the tradition is chiefly the number twenty specified in the mandamus of July 25, 1693. "As to those who had taken that degree before the Revolution, there was nothing to eject them upon till their refusal of the Abjuration Oath, exacted on the accession of George I." (*Ibid.*) The following Fellows were ejected:—Thomas Leche, B.D. (Senior Fellow of all); Thomas Verdon, B.D. (3rd); John Billers, B.D. (4th); Thomas Thompkinson, B.D. (5th); George Dawkins, B.D. (6th); Thomas Baker, B.D. (7th, the Historian of St John's College); Henry Wotton, M.A. (29th); John Parke, M.A. (41st); Henry Rishton, M.A. (44th); Lancelot Newton, B.A. (52nd). Leche died at the end of the year, and was buried in the College Chapel on Dec. 30, 1716. Parke and Newton afterwards changed their minds, and were accordingly sworn, admitted, and restored to their position on January 21, 1716-7,

and the other eight Fellowships were filled up by Leonard Chappelow, M.A. (of whom more will be said below), Richard Wilkes, B.A., Whitley Heald, B.A., Edward Wilmot, B.A., Caleb Parnham, B.A., William Clarke, B.A., Henry Fetherstonhaugh, B.A., and Thomas Tatham, B.A. At the same time Thomas Hill, B.A., and Richard Monins, B.A., were elected Platt Fellows in place of George Baxter, B.D., and Philip Brooke, B.D., ejected. All these were admitted Fellows on the following day, as usual. To Baker the College allowed rooms and commons, and he remained there till his death in 1740. He was probably the survivor of all the ejected Fellows; and as in 1724 one "Revd. Mr Tomkinson" was buried in the College Chapel, it is reasonable to suppose that they did the same by him, and perhaps the others also.

Parnham's College Exhibition came to an end in 1716, and Sawyer was elected his successor in September 12 in that year. His Scholarship, vacated by his election to a Fellowship, was filled up by Robert Smith at the general Scholarship Election, on November 4, 1717. He seems at once to have been put on the College Educational Staff, as he was appointed Lector Matutinus (with some others) on July 5, 1717; on July 10, 1719, he was appointed Sub-lector sive Moderator in Aulâ; on July 8, 1720, he was appointed Mathematical Examiner, and on July 7, 1721, he was appointed Lector Mathematicus in Perspectivâ. It may, however, be doubted whether all these offices involved active duties, or were merely means of drawing some small stipends belonging to them, the offices having lapsed into sinecures, at least in some instances. He graduated M.A. at the proper time in 1719.

The account given of Parnham in Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes* is mainly from the Rev. John Jones, of Welwyn, who tells us that he spent about seven years in private tuition in Hertfordshire. He was recommended to Charles Cæsar, Esq., of Bennington, in that county, to be a private tutor to his sons.

"Mr Cæsar had expressed his desire to have a young gentleman of the best learning and qualities proposed to him for this office. Parnham was in every respect qualified for the trust, and a fit person to live in a gentleman's family, and to do it credit." We may safely assign this engagement of Parnham to the year 1722, or possibly the latter part of 1721. He seems to have met with very unhandsome treatment there. Jones tells us (and it is very characteristic of the excellence of Parnham's character to bury the matter in oblivion): "He did not tell me, but I was told by those who well knew, that all that time he received little or no pay; only Mr Cæsar assured him, from time to time, that he should be paid, and also that he should have the livings of Bennington and of Abbot's Ripton (both in Mr Cæsar's donation), when vacant. Both the turns were sold afterwards for ready cash, and good Mr Parnham was disappointed, which he bore without regret or complaint." Abbot's Ripton is a village near Huntingdon, and will appear again below. It was there that Jones made Parnham's acquaintance, he being curate there, about the year 1728, and Parnham probably would have been visiting at that place with Mr Cæsar's family, or Mr Cæsar very likely had another mansion there. "In all my life," says Jones of Parnham, "I hardly ever saw a more valuable man; so learned, so knowing, so experienced, so honest, of so good a temper, and so agreeable and entertaining, as well as free and open, in all his conversation." Parnham's pupils would probably by this time have been grown up, or he himself may have reasonably thought that it was useless to continue longer with little or no remuneration[1]; it is a very natural thing, then, that he determined on returning to St John's College, where he was appointed tutor, an office for which he was excellently well qualified; and of him in this capacity Jones writes that "he discharged the office of an able and exemplary tutor with the greatest reputation and usefulness," and else-

[1] See however Appendix B.

where he calls him "this excellent man, being the best of tutors at St John's."

In 1727 he graduated B.D., and must have had a year of grace to postpone this for a year, which was very common amongst the Fellows of St John's in the middle of that century. In addition to the office of Tutor, he filled that of Dean of the College, being elected Junior Dean on February 27, 1728-9, and re-elected the following year, and on February 9, 1730-1, he was elected Senior Dean, which office he held for six years. In 1730 we find him and some others appointed Lectores Algebraici, and on July 6, 1733, he was elected Lector Principalis, and Lector Græcus in Aulâ. On September 5, 1732, he was appointed "Chaplain" on the Foundress's (Lady Margaret) foundation, in succession to Mr Richardson; and on January 21, 1733-4, he succeeded Dr Peak in a similar Chaplaincy of the Duchess of Suffolk's foundation. These were merely sinecure offices. But there was one office which was by no means a sinecure. On November 9, 1730, he was appointed Sadlerian Lecturer. This was an office which had been founded not long before by Lady Sadleir, for the purpose of teaching undergraduates Mathematics, and especially Algebra. It was founded in Emmanuel, St John's, King's and Sidney Sussex Colleges in 1710, in Trinity in 1713, Jesus in 1721, Pembroke in 1722, Peterhouse and Queens' in 1725; and as the estate became more productive, it was extended in 1808 to the remaining Colleges, and ultimately to Downing in 1822. Her Ladyship stated her intentions very plainly, and prescribed no impracticable conditions. The Lecturer was to be approved for competency by the Mathematical Professor; he was to reside and give his lectures regularly, and not draw his annual stipend till he had produced a certificate that he had so delivered them; he was to vacate office after the end of ten years, or by election to a Mathematical Professorship; and the Professor was to be ineligible. The Lecturer was also to explain more familiarly the

principles of Algebra in his rooms, and encourage undergraduates to bring difficulties to him to be solved. The Sadlerian Trustees had also power to modify, according to the circumstances of the times, the special rules, in order to secure the better fulfilment of the objects of the endowment. The whole of this endowment was confiscated, in accordance with the recommendation of the University Commission of 1850; and for what purpose? To make a new Professorship of Mathematics, and to augment the stipends of the already existing Chairs! At the same time, the Commission acknowledged that in St John's College, at least, the conditions of the endowment had been honestly fulfilled throughout. As I myself was a Sadlerian Lecturer, indeed the last one appointed, I think it only due to Parnham, and my other predecessors in the office, to put this flagrant act of robbery on record. The Lectures began in St John's College in 1710, and Parnham was the fourth who held that office; his predecessors being John Newcome, M.A., Philip Williams, M.A. (1721) and Robert Robinson, M.A. (1725). He held it until he finally left Cambridge, when he was succeeded by Arthur Prime, M.A., who was appointed March 26, 1739.

The Declaration on entering office as Sadlerian Lecturer was as follows, and continued in substantially the same form as long as the Lectureship remained.

"I ——— do promise diligently and carefully to perform the Duty of Algebraic Lecturer in ——— College, and observe the several orders made concerning the same."

I give one of Parnham's receipts for his stipend.

"Apr. 15. 1736. Rec^{d} of y^{e} Trustees of y^{e} Algebra Lecture y^{e} sum of nine Pounds in full for half a Year's Stipend (Taxes deducted) due at Lady Day last,

by me Caleb Parnham."

The Lecturer at Emmanuel College was to receive a dividend and a half; accordingly at this time the net value of the Estate, in dividends, was £171: at the suppression the dividend

was £60, and for Emmanuel £90, so that the value of the Estate was £1050.

On July 5, 1734, Parnham was elected a Senior Fellow, in succession to Dr Drake.

On October 13, 1734, he was instituted to the Rectory of Pickworth, in Rutlandshire. This is a parish about five or six miles north of Stamford, and adjacent to that of Great Casterton. There was no church, the old church having been destroyed. "In Wright's time (1680 or earlier) nothing but the steeple, nick-named Mock-Beggar, was then standing. This is evidence at once of the ruin of the church and the poverty of the place at that period. And as the value of the living was four times as much in the reign of Edward I. as in that of Henry VIII., it is highly probable that considerable devastation was committed in Pickworth in the reign of Edward IV., at the battle of Horne Field. All that now remains of the church is a single arch, pointed, the capitals of the shafts supporting which are decorated with beautiful foliage." (Blore's *Rutland.*) This arch is of early middle-pointed date, and the capitals are unusually good, and have well-executed faces among the foliage. It is of course now much weather-worn, and stands at the entrance of the precincts of the new church, which was built about 1823, a feeble imitation of the neighbouring church of Tickencote, which is a fine and well-known Norman example. An engraving of the old arch is given in Blore's *Rutland.*

The Battle of Horne Field, just mentioned, took place on March 12, 1470, in the parish of Empingham, about five miles N.W. of Stamford. The name of Bloody Oaks perpetuates the place of the fiercest fighting. Sir Robert Welles and Sir Thomas de la Launde had raised 30,000 men in Lincolnshire in support of King Henry VI., and having committed devastations, proceeded to Stamford. King Edward IV. met them with a larger army, and after a desperate battle, completely routed them. It is said that 10,000 were left dead on the field, the Yorkists

losing only 1300 men. Some of the fugitives threw their coats off for more expeditious flight, and from this circumstance the battle has been called that of "Lose-coat Field." But this has caused an error, as the field in question is nearer Stamford, and in the parish of Little Casterton, whereas the Act of Attainder against Richard and Robert Welles, and Thomas de la Launde, passed 12 Edward IV., October 6, [1472,] clearly fixes the battle at Horne Field. It is singular that a battle of such magnitude should have escaped notice in most, if not all, of the English Histories. The place is on the high road from London to York, and as Pickworth lies somewhat wide of this, I think it is scarcely to be considered certain that the devastation of Pickworth church was committed at that time. Nine years earlier the Lancastrians over-ran that part of the country, and spread ruin far and wide. Stamford was warmly attached to the Yorkist cause, and in 1461 the Lancastrians took it, and destroyed the churches of St Thomas, St Stephen, Trinity, St Michael Cornstal, St Mary Bennewerk, South All Saints, St Martin's, and probably also St Andrew's, in that town or its suburbs, a calamity from which it has never recovered; and according to Stow, they "spared neither Abbeies, Priores, or Parish Churches, but bare away crosses, chalices, bookes, ornaments, and other things, whatsoever was worth the carriage, as though they had been Saracens and no Christians." (Nevinson's *History of Stamford.*) It would seem quite as likely then that the ruin of Pickworth Church might be attributed to this earlier date.

The living, of course, was a sinecure, and there appears to be some obscurity about the ecclesiastical position of Pickworth. In 1683 it seems, from an indenture preserved at Great Casterton, to have been considered a hamlet united to Casterton; nevertheless it appears as an independent rectory in several instances. The list of incumbents is given in Blore's *Rutland*, and it must be a very imperfect one, or there must have been several long vacancies. In 1683 Richard Holden, Rector of Casterton, leased

the tithes of Pickworth; he was instituted to the Rectory of Pickworth, February 21, 1660, on the presentation of the Earl of Exeter; his predecessor was James Backlor. Neither of these are mentioned in Blore, indeed he gives none between Edward Hynd, instituted March 8, 1635, and Caleb Parnham, October 13, 1734. The advowson was conveyed to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, in 1588; nevertheless presentations were made by the king, as, *e.g.* Edward Hynd; probably these were by reason of lapse. It was asserted to be so in the case of Caleb Parnham. It would seem that the appointment was due to Brownlow, 8th Earl of Exeter, who had been educated at St John's College, though it does not appear that he ever proceeded to a degree. He presented an Altar-service to the College, and this is represented as being given "tanquam indicium animi vere munifici erga Collegium Nutricium, 1728," and he had apparently been admitted in 1718. He must therefore have been well acquainted with Parnham, and probably, in consequence of lapse, or from some doubt, thought it necessary to recommend him to the king for this preferment. I observe in the King's books that in the case of a presentation to Great Casterton in 1728 (of John Peake[1]), it was stated to be made by the Earl of Exeter and the King "ad corroborand. Titul." And in 1733 Thomas Harrison[2] was presented to Great Casterton; he was of St John's College, and graduated B.A. in 1717,

[1] John Peake, B.A. 1713, Fellow of St John's 171§, M.A. 1717, B.D. 1725, D.D. 1730; instituted to the Rectory of Great Casterton Oct. 16, 1728, on the death of Jonathan Clough, by presentation of Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, died 1732. (Blore's *Rutland.*)

[2] Thomas Harrison, B.A. 1717, M.A. 1721, Platt Fellow of St John's 1721—1729; instituted to the Rectory of Ryhall, Rutland, Aug. 30, 1727, on the death of Robert Tipping, by presentation of Brownlow, Earl of Exeter. On Mar. 15, 1733, he was instituted to the Rectory of Great Casterton by presentation of the same patron: proceeded D.D. 1747. He was also Rector of Market Overton, Rutland: resigned Ryhall in 1773, died Aug. 10, 1782, and is buried at Ryhall. (Blore's *Rutland.*) His Fellowship was not filled up when he vacated, thus reducing the number

and therefore must have been known to Parnham, being only one year his junior. How long Parnham held the rectory of Pickworth is not known. His signature does not occur in the Registers; indeed the only signature of that century in the Registers is that of Harrison, rector 1765, which also occurs in 1740. Almost immediately after Parnham's acceptance of Pickworth, a scheme was carried out by which it was united to Great Casterton. This act took place on February 26, 1734-5, under the Act 37 Henry VIII., cap. 21; but it does not seem to have been transacted quite as it should have been. The case is set out in full in Blore (p. 190); the objections are, that the Churches of Great Casterton and Pickworth are not within a mile of each other, as the Act requires; and the petition for union should have been drawn up by writing under the seals of both Incumbents, whereas Parnham does not appear at all in it; and that the union was to take place at once, whereas that did not appear to be contemplated in the present instance. And pertinently to this it may be as well to mention a somewhat similar case, where William Samuel Powell (afterwards Master of St John's College), who had held the Rectory of Colkirk, in Norfolk, from 1741, was instituted to Stibbard, in that county, in 1753; but he resigned Colkirk that it might be consolidated with Stibbard, and was again instituted the next day (Baker's *History of St John's College*, ed. Mayor, p. 1043). There seems then to be some doubtfulness about the union of Pickworth with Great Casterton; they have been since held together; and by the Act for the enclosure of lands in Casterton, "the composition for tithes in Pickworth was by a most unaccountable blunder set out for the rector of Casterton,

from 7 to 6: it remained in abeyance till 1788, when W. Heberden was elected.

Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, seems to have been a great patron of Johnians: Robert Tipping also was of that College, B.A. 1704, M.A. 1708. Harrison's successor at Ryhall, Tho. Foster, was father of John Foster, Fellow of St John's, 1802, my predecessor in the Vicarage of Marton-cum-Grafton.

as if the parishes were one and the same." (Blore, p. 191.) I should think it not improbable that this was an amicable arrangement, whereby a union of the two livings might be effected, Parnham being presented as a friend both of the earl and of Harrison, and that he resigned Pickworth soon after the union. But the manner in which it was done is unquestionably open to great doubt. It would certainly be inconsistent with what is recorded of Parnham's character that he should have mixed himself up with any questionable transaction; I should rather think that he took no action at all, and let the patron, rector, and bishop manage the matter in their own way, and vacated when he was desired. Harrison held the livings till his death in 1782; he was also rector of Market Overton, in Rutland, and from 1727 to 1773 was vicar of Ryhall, in the same county, where he was buried. This connection of Parnham with the Earl of Exeter would render it tolerably certain that in those days, when political feeling ran very high, he was a fairly-pronounced Tory.

We have seen already how strongly the College, in Parnham's early days, was attached to the non-juring principles, and it was long before this feeling had died out. "These principles of the members of this Society made it little agreeable at Court, where, however, they had always one good friend (though he by no means agreed with them in their sentiments), Commissary Dr Rowland [Richard?] Hill, paymaster to the army in Flanders under King William. (See Wotton's *Baronetage*, v. 215.) One day, upon some bad reports there from Cambridge, the then Lord Carteret said, 'Well, Mr Commissary, what have you to say for your college now?' 'Why, to be sure, I must own that circumstances are against us; but though I hardly shall, who am an old man, yet I dare say your Lordship will, live to see that college as obsequious as any other.' This prediction was completely fulfilled; when his Lordship nobly promoted Dr Taylor, who was the last that retained in secret the principles of this party. From Dr Taylor himself to me, all but the con-

clusion." (Nichols, iv. 247; Baker's *History of St John's College*, ed. Mayor, p. 1010.) It was during this time that Whig principles began to spread in the College, many of the junior Fellows being of that party; and this brings us to the most important event in Parnham's life, one which completely changed the remainder of it. Dr Jenkin, the Master of the College when Parnham entered it, had died in 1727, and Robert Lambert, D.D., second Fellow on the list, and bursar, was elected to succeed him. There were four other candidates proposed, Wm. Baker, D.D., John Newcome, D.D., Sam. Drake, D.D., and Tho. Field, B.D. It was, however, impossible to obtain a clear majority of the Fellows for any one of these, and so according to the statutes the eight seniors proceeded the next day to the election, when they chose Dr Lambert. These eight were William Edmundson, D.D., Robert Lambert, D.D., Ezekiel Rouse, B.D., Peter Clark, B.D., William Baker, D.D., Edmund Waller, M.D., John Newcome, D.D., and John Shaw, B.D. The two last Masters of St John's had also held the Lady Margaret's Professorship of Divinity, but Dr Lambert was not a candidate for that office, and Dr Newcome obtained it. St John's College, from the number of Graduates in Divinity that belonged to it, and from its Fellows being compelled to proceed to the degree of B.D. in due course, could nearly command the appointment of this Professorship, and as a matter of fact it has been held by a member of the College from 1688 until the election of Dr Lightfoot, the present Bishop of Durham, in 1875[1]. Newcome very soon afterwards married, and took his

[1] When the Draft Statutes were submitted to the College in 1857, it was noticed that the requirement of the Fellows taking B.D. was abolished: the remark was made, I believe, by Archdeacon France, the President, that this new statute was really directed at the Margaret Professorship, to keep a Johnian out for the future. The College by a considerable majority decided to retain the requirement of B.D.; but this was overruled by the Queen in Council. It would have been better, I think, if, accepting the relaxation, the College had decided that those Fellows who proceeded regularly to the superior degrees should take precedence of those who did not.

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name off the boards of the College, residing in Cambridge, at the house belonging to the Margaret Professor, as a "Commorans in Villâ." He was a very pronounced Whig.

In November, 1729, Dr Lambert, and Dr Mawson, Master of Corpus Christi College, were nominated for the Vice-Chancellorship of the University, and there was a very keen contest between them, which was conducted on political grounds. Dr Lambert obtained the office by a majority of only one, the votes being 84 to 83. The poll is preserved in Cole's MSS., vol. 40, p. 31; the names of the voters being, with few exceptions, given by Dr Zachary Grey; he adds that "Dr Mawson stood in the Whig interest, and got a bishopric[1]; the Tories supported Dr Lambert, who got nothing."

The Poll was as follows:

Votes for Dr Lambert.

Of Trinity College: Mr Smith, jun., Mr Morgan, sen., Mr Haderton (Librarian); 3.

Of St John's College: Mr Chappelow, Mr Prince, Mr Sympson, Mr Deane, Mr Taylor, Mr White, Mr Williams, Mr Clarke, Mr Parnham, Mr Wilson, Mr Davies, Mr Leeke, Mr Warham, Mr Fogg, Dr Edmundson, Mr Pegg, Dr Baker, Mr Salisbury, Mr Thomas, Mr Rouse, Mr Russell, Mr Bernard, Mr Winnieve, Mr Peyton, Dr Newton, Mr Robinson, Dr Waller, Miles Archer, Alex. Edmundson; 3 others not specified; 32.

Of King's College: Mr Evans, Mr Pittman, Mr Heath, Mr Fordham, Mr Burford, Mr Lane, Mr Campbell, Dr Snape; 8.

Of Christ's College: Mr Lane; 1.

Of Trinity Hall: Dr Monson, Dr Warren, Dr Dickins; 3.

Of Queens' College: Hon. Charles Hervey; 1.

Of Caius College: Mr Wright, Dr Husbands, Mr Squire, Mr Fuch, Mr Burton; 5.

Of St Catharine's Hall: Mr Pegg, Mr Blackhall, Dr Cross, Mr Hubard; 4.

Of Jesus College: Mr Halsell, Mr Ward; 2.

Of Emmanuel College: Mr Brigham, Mr Whitehead, Mr Hand, Dr Savage, Mr Allen, Mr Watson; 6.

[1] Matthew Mawson was consecrated Bp of Llandaff Feb. 18, 1739; translated to Chichester 1740; to Ely 1754; and died Nov. 23, 1770.

Of Pembroke Hall: Mr Jefferey, Mr Browning, Mr Trefusis, Mr Whaley, Mr Harwood, Mr Ashburner, Mr Crossing, Mr Scarfe, Mr Brooks; 9.

Of Peterhouse: Mr Burkett, Dr Lambert, Mr Ogle, Mr Stephenson, Mr Goodhale; 5.

Commorantes in Villâ: Dr Pearson, Mr Perne, Dr Middleton, Dr Newcome (Margaret Professor), Dr Grey; 5. Total 84.

VOTES FOR DR MAWSON.

Of Trinity College: Dr Baker, Dr Hacket, Mr Robinson, Mr Dring, Mr Miers, Dr Paris, Mr Ingram, Mr Hillesley, Mr Chilton, Mr Cuthbert, Mr Groves, Dr Walker, Mr Holmes, Mr Hough, Dr Smith, Mr Coppendale, Dr Vernon, Mr Wilson, Mr Nickolls, Mr Lawson, Mr Allen, Mr Whitehall, Mr Taylor, Mr Edwards, Mr Gossip, Dr Bernwell, Mr Heyrick; 27.

Of King's College: Dr Wilmot; 1.

Of Sidney Sussex College: Dr Frankland, Mr Allen; 2.

Of Christ's College: Dr Towers, Mr Chamberlayne, Mr Hill, Mr Williamson, Mr Trant, Mr Monoux, Mr Rook, Mr Jebb, Mr Nevile, Mr Barwell, Mr Cartwright, another not specified; 12.

Of Clare Hall: Dr Wilcox, Dr Green, Mr Hopkinson, Mr Curling, Mr Colteton, Mr Blount, Sir James Gray, Mr Goddard, Mr Pulteney, Mr Gibson, Mr Negus, Mr Gilb. Negus, another not specified; 13.

Of Trinity Hall: Dr James, Mr Peck; 2.

Of Queens' College: Dr Perkins, Mr Sedgwick, Mr Post, Mr Bateman, Mr Frohock, Mr Crownfield, Dr Davis; 7.

Of Caius College: Dr Gooch, Dr Berney; 2.

Of Magdalene College: Dr Waterland, Mr Rowning, Mr Foulkes, Mr Johnson, Mr Beaty; 5.

Of St Catharine's Hall: Mr Halfhide, Mr Prescott; 2.

Of Corpus Christi College: Mr Cadle, 2 others not specified; 3.

Of Emmanuel College: Mr Holmes; 1.

Of Peterhouse: Mr Turner, Mr Clarkson; 2.

Commorantes in Villâ: Mr Kerrick, Dr Harris, Mr Mickleborough, Dr Green (Professor of Physic); 4. Total 83.

The state of the poll shews how impossible it would have been to have carried a Tory Vice-Chancellor, unless St John's all kept together; and that the Tory feeling was very strong in that College, and that even in the case of Dr Newcome, and

any other Whigs who were members of it, their College feeling was too strong for their politics. It is from this poll that we learn the fact that Dr Newcome had taken his name off the College boards. Dr Lambert, after a short prefecture of scarcely eight years, died on January 24, 1734-5, and the Fellows of St John's had to elect his successor. Two candidates were proposed—Philip Williams and Caleb Parnham. The former of these was then President of the College, and had been tutor for several years. He was born in 1694; entered at St John's in 1710; graduated B.A. 1714; M.A. 1718; B.D. 1725; D.D. 1730. He was elected President in 1733-4, and in 1730 Public Orator of the University[1].

We have seen that Parnham was a remarkably efficient tutor, so much so that his reputation in that capacity remained at Cambridge for twenty-five years at least after he left it. He was also Dean of the College, and is stated in Nichols to have been a very good disciplinarian. It is suggested there that he may perhaps have been too good an one, and contracted some unpopularity in consequence; but this seems unlikely, inasmuch as he was elected from year to year into the Decanal office for eight successive years. This fact of itself is sufficient to shew that he discharged the duties of that office with judgment, discretion, and courtesy, for of the College offices it is that one in which it is most easy to become unpopular from a conscientious discharge of duty, and therefore about the most difficult one to fill efficiently.

Williams had been elected Fellow on March 19, 1715-6, and was now seventh on the list, and Parnham was eighth, so that there was little or nothing to choose between them on the score of standing in the College. A third candidate was, how-

[1] He was the son of Philip Williams, of St John's College. B.A. 1677-8; M.A. 1681; Rector of Doddington, Isle of Ely. He became Rector of Starston, Norfolk; and of Barrow, Suffolk, in 1739-40; died 1749. His son Philip was Fellow of New College, Oxford, and of Winchester College.

ever, brought forward by a few of the Fellows, chiefly those of about six or seven years standing, in the person of Dr Newcome. For his character we may refer to Cole's account of him in Mayor's edition of Baker's *History of the College*, from which it would appear that he was distinguished for duplicity. Considering this, and his pronounced Whig opinions, and his having ceased to be a member of the College, one would think at first that his chance of success would be *nil;* but as it turned out, the result of the poll was a tie between Williams and Parnham, each of them receiving fifteen votes, and Newcome eight. It is a singular coincidence that the three candidates were all Sadlerian Lecturers. The election must have been looked on with great interest by those away from Cambridge, as we find the Bishop of London (Gibson) canvassing for Williams. "Among many original letters and papers communicated to me by my ever esteemed friend Dr Zach. Grey, one is from Bishop Gibson (v. my vol. 30, p. 156), dated Whitehall, Feb. 3, 1734-5, but the address is lost; as Dr Grey had a great many of these papers from Dr Williams, I make no doubt but that it was directed to him. The date shews it was only three days before the election of the Master. In it the Bishop tells him that he wrote the day before to Mr Barnard and Mr Lowe, informing them that he wished him success. Notwithstanding this application, I find by the poll (v. my vol. 21, p. 86), that they both voted for Dr Newcome." (Cole's *Account of John Newcome, apud* Mayor, p. 1025.) Another election was therefore necessitated, and for some time neither party shewed any inclination to give way; at last Williams retired in favour of Newcome, requesting his supporters to vote for him. It would seem probable that Parnham also retired himself from the contest, and it was resolved upon making an effort to keep Dr Newcome out of the Mastership. Accordingly another former Fellow was put into nomination, Leonard Chappelow, B.D., who has been mentioned above as elected on the same day as Parnham. He

had vacated his Fellowship in 1730, on taking the vicarage of Cherry Marham, in Norfolk, a living in the gift of the College. He was now Professor of Arabic, and had another living in Hertfordshire (Cole, vol. 21, p. 85), but where is not stated. The election took place on February 6, 1734-5, and the poll is given on the next page[1].

Dr Newcome was therefore elected. Those who had originally supported him, obtained the name of "the flying squadron" (Nichols, I. 628). The result of the election seems to have caused considerable surprise. William Clarke, some time Fellow of St John's (elected on the same day with Parnham; vacated in 1724), writes to William Bowyer, April 1, 1736: "I have heard the history of the St John's election, but so imperfectly that it only raises my curiosity. I want to know who the six Fellows were that did Dr Newcome so remarkable a piece of service. I wrote to Mr Taylor about the election, but whether the letter miscarried, or he disliked the freedom of it, I cannot say. I have had no answer. There is no talking of it freely to Dr W[illiams?]. How many people make themselves ridiculous for want of steadiness! They have made the best choice they could, whoever were the authors of it." Bowyer wrote on the back of the letter the names of seven Fellows—Barnard, Lowe, Heberden, Green, Fogg, Salisbury, Wiggans (Nichols's *Lit. Anecd.* IV. 405; Mayor, p. 1033). On an examination of the poll it will be seen that every one who supported Parnham voted for Chappelow; of the supporters of Williams, all voted for Newcome except Peter Clark, who voted for Chappelow, and John Morgan, who declined to vote; and that John Green, who supported Newcome in the first election, voted against him in the second. This unaccountable conduct of Green's explains the discrepancy between the number of "the flying squadron"

[1] George Davies, B.D., Robert Waterhouse, M.A., Oliver Rouse, M.A., John Mall, M.A., Humphrey Parry, M.A., and John Lynn, M.A., were Platt Fellows, and had no votes.

Date of Election. (N. S.)	FELLOWS.	First Election.			Second Election.	
		Parnham	Williams	Newcome	Newcome	Chappelow
1698	William Edmundson, D.D. ...	—				—
1702	Ezekiel Rouse, B.D.			—	—	
1703	Peter Clark, B.D.		—			—
1705	Edmund Waller, M.D. ...		—		—	
1715	Christopher Lantrow, M.A. ...					
,,	*Charles Richardson, B.D. ...					
1716	Philip Williams, D.D. ...		—		—	
1717	Caleb Parnham, B.D. ...	—				—
1718	*Robert Leeke, B.D.		—		—	
1719	John Russell, B.D.	—				—
,,	John Bernard, B.D.			—	—	
1722	William Thomas, B.D. ...	—				—
,,	Richard Cayley, B.D. ...	—				—
,,	Henry Wrigley, B.D. ...	—				—
,,	Marmaduke Downes, B.D. ...					
,,	Miles Archer, B.D.	—				—
1723	Benjamin Culm, B.D. ...	—				—
,,	*George Dean, B.D.	—				—
,,	George Husey, B.D.					
1724	John Fogg, B.D.			—	—	
1725	Edward Beresford, B.D. ...		—		—	
,,	John Morgan, B.D.		—			
1726	John Taylor, M.A.		—		—	
1727	Michael Burton, B.D. ...		—		—	
,,	Thomas Rowe, M.A.		—		—	
,,	Chappel Fowler, M.A. ...		—		—	
1728	William Salisbury, M.A. ...			—	—	
,,	Hammond Turner, M.A. ...		—		—	
1729	Major Nourse, M.A.	—				—
,,	James Tunstall, M.A. ...	—				—
,,	John Taylor, M.A.		—		—	
1730	William Broxholme, M.A. ...	—				—
1731	John Green, M.A.			—		—
,,	William Heberden, M.A. ...			—	—	
,,	John Wickins, M.A.			—	—	
,,	Nathaniel Clayton, M.A. ...		—		—	
1732	John Cradock, M.A.	—				—
,,	Benet Combe, M.A.					
,,	Andrew Alvis, M.A.					
,,	John Wilson, M.A.	—				—
,,	Robert Taylor, B.A. (1730) ...					
1733	Theophilus Lowe, M.A. ...			—	—	
,,	Thomas Rutherforthe, M.A....		—		—	
,,	Thomas Robinson, M.A. ...		—		—	
,,	Edward Trimnell, B.A. ...					
1734	Arthur Prime, M.A.	—				—
,,	Thomas Lipyeatt, B.A. ...					
,,	Henry Marshall, B.A. ...					
	(Five vacancies.)					
	Total	15	15	8	20	17

* In their year of grace.

mentioned in Clarke's letter, and that stated in the note at the end of it. Green had been elected to the Fellowship vacated by Chappelow; he was afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity (1749); Master of Corpus Christi College (1750); Dean of Lincoln, and finally Bishop of Lincoln (1761). He died April 25, 1779. He was a pronounced Whig, and in consequence of his views, King George III. said of him, "Green, Green, he shall never be translated" (Mayor, p. 710). It would seem that the election mainly turned on political views; and the successful competitor for several years found his position anything but a bed of roses. He had a long prefecture, however, and towards the end of it had modelled the College into greater harmony with his own feelings, and probably was a great cause of the prevalence of Whig opinions in it to the close of the last century. Speaking roughly, Parnham obtained the support of the senior part of the Fellows; Williams of those next below him; the juniors being divided. It is therefore probable that Parnham represented those who would maintain the old traditions of the College, Newcome those who would break from the past, and Williams took an intermediate position. One cannot, however, avoid thinking that under the circumstances the College made a mistake; that it was not to their interest to have their new Master so pronouncedly opposed to the old traditions (a not very dissimilar instance at a later period might be mentioned, which for some little time depressed the College); that Parnham was the proper man to be elected; and that in not doing so, the College lost one who not improbably would have been to them something like Dr James Wood of later days. Mr Jones describes the election thus: "The votes being much upon a par, and neither party willing to yield, 'the flying squadron,' as it was then called, managed matters so successfully that the present worthy dean of Rochester gained the contested point, Williams giving up his interest in Dr Newcome's favour. Intrigues of Colleges are commonly managed,

as those in the State, ecclesiastical and civil, generally are" (Nichols, I. 628). And of Parnham he says, he was "generally Dean of the College, and an excellent disciplinarian (which, by the way, might be the principal reason that he did not succeed in his competition for the headship)" (Nichols, VIII. 378). From Clarke's letter it would appear that Dr Williams (if it be he that is meant by W., which seems most probable), felt the disappointment much; but as in the case of the Hertfordshire tutorship, Parnham probably bore it with equanimity.

A case somewhat similar to this election had occurred in 1713 at Clare Hall. At the death of the master, Dr Blythe, Dr Richard Laughton[1], Fellow and Tutor, was put into nomination as his successor. He was eminently qualified for the post, being a man of very great learning and very high character. It is believed that he was the first Tutor in Cambridge who adopted Newton's system of philosophy. A Commemoration Sermon published about that time by Dr Colbatch of Trinity College, thus refers to him: "We see what a confluence of nobility and gentry the virtue of one man daily draws to one of our least Colleges." This statement is singularly confirmed by the poll of the Vice-Chancellor election in 1729, wherein after Trinity and St John's Colleges, the third place is occupied by Clare and Christ's, each of which produce 13 voters. Dr Goddard, a subsequent master of Clare, who had been a pupil of Dr Laughton, says that he was "the most eminent Tutor in the University both for the good discipline he introduced into the College, and the care and instruction of his pupils," and that he "was the greatest encourager of merit in young scholars," and "a man of the purest morals, the best heart and the most unaffected piety." Nevertheless half of the Fellows were determined not to have him, and although they could not elect any one else, they succeeded in preventing an election, and in

[1] This Richard Laughton is the same man as is mentioned as an energetic Proctor in 1709, in the Diary of Edward Rud (p. 2).

throwing the appointment into the hands of the Visitor, the Chancellor of the University (the Duke of Somerset) who appointed William Grigg, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College. Dr Laughton continued to act as Tutor, and Dr Goddard says that "he never had any other preferment except a Prebend of Worcester about four or five years before his death. He quite wore himself out by too close an attention to his studies and the duties of his office, and died at London on his way from Worcester to Cambridge in July, 1723."

The Fellowship List just given presents an anomaly in the case of Robert Taylor, B.A. 1730: there is no record of his having taken any subsequent degree; he however, kept his Fellowship till 1744. It will be noticed that he does not vote. I do not see how this is to be accounted for. It cannot be supposed that the Visitor gave dispensations, as some cases occurred within this period of unqualified men being elected to close Fellowships and appeals being made to the Visitor who directed the appointment of other candidates: thus in 1727 the election of Samuel Pegge, B.A. was appealed against and pronounced void by the Bishop of Ely [Tho. Green], and Michael Burton, M.A., the other candidate, admitted by his mandate. In the list, as given by Cole, Burton appears next below Chappel Fowler. I have restored him here to his proper place, for if he had been *elected* with Rowe and Fowler on March 21, 1726-7, he would clearly have come first, being the man of senior academical standing: and the Bursar's books of Fellowship dividends agree with this.

Edward Trimnell's name does not occur in the *Graduati Cantabrigienses* at all: but it appears that he was B.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, Dec. 7, 1732, and was appointed Fellow of St John's by the Bp. of Ely [Tho. Green], admitted May 31, 1733, and incorporated into the University of Cambridge the same day; he vacated in 1735. Of course, not being M.A., he had no vote in the Mastership Election.

On March 26, 1735, Parnham was appointed a chaplain on the foundation of Mr Sawkins, succeeding Dr Williams; and, on July 6 following, he vacated this chaplaincy and the two others which he held, being appointed to another on the foundation of Dr Thompson, in succession to Mr Clark. On July 4, 1735, he was appointed Hebrew Lecturer, to succeed Dr Newton, and on December 18, 1736, he is "Assignatus ad Catechizandum," *i.e.* appointed catechist[1], or College preacher, an office which allowed him to hold a living under £30 in the King's books along with his Fellowship; there were thirteen of these preacherships; and on the same day he was presented by the College to the rectory of Thorington, in Essex. This appears to have been held, at any rate for some time, by Fellows, and the vacancy was then caused by the death of Dr Edmundson, the senior Fellow. They apparently remained in College. On February 21, 1736-7, he was instituted to this rectory (see Records at St Paul's), but he never seems to have gone there; his name does not appear in the Registers; indeed no name appears between Thomas Broughton, 1680 (he was buried in St John's College Chapel, 1708), and Chappel Fowler, 1745; and at this last time the College carried out a scheme of uniting Thorington to Frating, a neighbouring parish in their patronage, and they have remained in union ever since. It would be reasonable to infer that after the Mastership election, Parnham determined to leave Cambridge on the first offer of a living of fair value, and to devote himself to parochial duties; and it was not long before an offer came. The rectory of Ufford, with the chapelry of Bainton, between Peterborough and Stamford, became vacant in 1737. The College had become patron of the living about the beginning of the century, and had presented Thomas

[1] Parnham's name is the last but one in the College Registers, which appears as "Assignatus ad Catechizandum;" the last is that of Mr Lipyeatt, in July, 1738.—Mayor, p. 337.

Bosvile[1], B.D., in 1709, and after his death[2], Lancelot Smith, B.D., in 1718. Parnham accepted this, and resigned Thorington, in which he was succeeded by Richard Cayley. One reason for his acceptance of Ufford doubtless was that he hereby returned to the neighbourhood of his native place. His institution took place on January 19, 1737-8. He must, however, have remained in Cambridge during his year of grace to deliver his Sadlerian Lectures, as his successor was not appointed till the next year. At the expiration of this, Benjamin Culm succeeded him as Senior Fellow (February 17, 1738-9), and Davis Lambe, B.A., was elected into his vacant Fellowship on April 9, 1739; Dr Williams succeeded him in his Hebrew Lectureship, and Arthur Prime in his Sadlerian Lectureship. He was fifth on the list of Fellows, when he vacated.

But Ufford was not the first living offered him by the College. In 1735 the Rectory of Souldern in Oxfordshire fell vacant by the death of Dr Matthew Pearson: he was one of the twenty non-jurors in 1693, and had held Souldern from 1707 (see Appendix). This living was accepted by John Russell, and therefore had been refused by Parnham. I think this circumstance renders certain the opinion expressed above that Parnham submitted to the result of the mastership election with equanimity.

The mother Church of Ufford and its dependent Chapel of Bainton are both very interesting edifices: the former appears to be mainly of Middle Pointed date, Nave, Aisles and Chancel, with a very handsome embattled Tower of Third Pointed date at the west end: the latter seems to have been built in the Middle Pointed period, but to have been almost completely transformed (externally at least) in Third Pointed times: at its west end is a good tower and broach spire of the Northamptonshire type, which is transitional into the Middle Pointed.

[1] See Appendix B.

[2] October 28, 1718, æt. 48; he is buried at Ufford.

I understand it is usually considered the more interesting Church of the two.

Mr Jones, of Welwyn, says (Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, VIII. 377), "I have some reasons to suppose that some time after his entering upon his benefice, he had some thoughts of engaging in the matrimonial state, and that he made proposals, with this view, to a family with which he and I were well acquainted. I am not sure of this, for he never told me so, but I suspected it. The event was, that a Dean in Ireland was preferred to a Rector (though a most worthy one) in England. The lady died about three years ago in Dublin, her husband (the said Dean), being then a Bishop." This was written in the summer of 1764. The impression is here conveyed that the lady was ill-advised in refusing Parnham's offer; and no mention is made of her parentage, &c., as I surmise, from fear of giving offence to her friends, as it was so soon after her death. There seemed, however, sufficient data given here to render it possible that this unknown lady might be discovered. It would be obviously a matter of no difficulty to ascertain who were Irish deans at that period, and whether they became Irish bishops; then it might be investigated whether these bishops married, and if so, whom. Again, it should be feasible to ascertain what Irish bishop's wife died about 1761, and thus to identify the husband. If these two investigations coincided in one lady, that must be the one sought. The investigation, though unpromising[1], has been singularly successful. From Cotton's *Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ*, I find that only eight men were both Irish deans and bishops within the specified period, viz.:

1. Samuel Hutchinson, Dean of Dromore, 1729; Bishop of Killala and Achonry, 1759.
2. Jemmet Browne, Dean of Ross, 1733; Bishop of Killaloe, 1743.

[1] The problem in fact, when started, was this: To find the marriage of a lady whose name was unknown, and that of her husband unknown, and the time and place unknown.

3. George Stone, Dean of Derry, 1734; Bishop of Ferns, 1740.
4. William Gore, Dean of Cashel, 1736; Bishop of Clonfert, 1758.
5. Thomas Fletcher, Dean of Down, 1739; Bishop of Dromore, 1744.
6. Robert Downes, Dean of Derry, 1740; Bishop of Ferns, 1744.
7. Arthur Smyth, Dean of Raphoe, 1743; Bishop of Clonfert, 1752.
8. Robert Johnson, Dean of Tuam, 1756; Bishop of Cloyne, 1759.

An examination of the obituaries in the *Gentleman's Magazine* gave only the following information (in the number for July, 1761, p. 334), "July 10, Mrs. Smyth, lady of the Bishop of Down." And from Ireland the information was received that Stone, Fletcher, and Johnson, do not appear to have ever married; Browne married in 1723, Gore in 1737 (and his wife was an Irish lady), Hutchinson married an Irish lady, Downes was married to a lady named Jane, but her parentage is not recorded, and Smyth married a lady from Huntingdonshire. These two investigations then concurred on the last-mentioned lady, who must therefore be the one sought. She was Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Bonfoy, Esq., of Abbot's Ripton, and was married there on December 6, 1744; her husband had then been translated to the deanery of Derry; in 1752 he was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert; the next year he was translated to the See of Down and Connor; in 1765 to that of Meath, and in 1766 to the Archbishopric of Dublin. He died at the Palace, Dublin, December 14, 1771, and is buried in the Cathedral of St Patrick, on the north side of the altar. He was a native of Limerick. Mrs Smyth died of smallpox. It will be remembered that Jones made Parnham's acquaintance at Abbot's Ripton, and it would seem that he had visited there several times; it is within easy reach both of Cambridge and of Ufford. This

affords an additional evidence of the correctness of the result of the above investigation[1].

At Ufford, of course his life became the uneventful one of the country rector; and he appears to have devoted himself to the diligent and faithful discharge of his clerical duty. "He was a most exemplary and useful parish minister, and very beneficent to the poor." (Jones, *apud* Nichols, VIII. 378.) He has already been seen to have holden the offices of Greek and Hebrew Lecturer, and his degree shewed him to be an excellent mathematician. In those days of public Latin disputation in the schools, this position could not have been attained without good Latin scholarship also.

The letters published by the Surtees Society which occasioned the inquiries that led to the present memoir, represent Parnham as having studied entomology at Ufford (if not before) to such an extent as to be recognised as the local authority on that subject.

Thomas Barker writes to Dr Stukeley: "Lyndon, Oct. 3, 1757. Rev. Sir, I am much obliged to you for the notice you gave me in your letter of Sept. 26 about the Comet lately seen, which however I have not been able to find, nor do I imagine it is now any longer visible. I have been trying whether I could by your description, though without any actual observation at all discover which way its real course was.....I find it most like the Comet of 1593 of any of them.

"I return you thanks for the book you have sent to my uncle for me which however he having been out on a journey and me not having had any parcel down lately, I have not yet received: about two months ago I wrote you a letter with two

[1] I desire here to place on record the obligation I am under to His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin for having interested himself in the investigation, and having communicated with Sir Bernard Burke, who kindly supplied the information about the Irish Bishops, a matter which I am sure involved much research. My thanks are also due to Professor Salmon, of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor Stokes, of Cambridge, for valuable help in the inquiry.

draughts of and a description of a small animal I had taken notice of, which you not mentioning in this letter I was in some doubt whether it might not have miscarried. The same animal I suppose Mr Parnham of Ufford I find seems to have seen in greater numbers than I have, but his remarks on them I have not seen.

"It is remarkable that the expected Comet, at its descent to the Sun past nearly in conjunction both with Saturn and Jupiter, both in going down and going up again; those who are masters of the doctrine of gravity would do well to examine how far four such powerful attractions might affect the Comet's orbit. With all due compliments I remain Rev. Sir Your very humble servant. T. Barker.

Rev. Dr Stukeley."

The "small animal" mentioned here was a peculiar species of fly, which appeared at the time in Stamford and the neighbourhood in such numbers as to constitute a kind of plague. Of course this was popularly attributed to 'the Comet,' and Barker in this letter seems not altogether free from that idea, or at least influenced by it. Parnham clearly had made observations on these insects, and had communicated to his friends "remarks" on them, which had become known over 15 miles in a short time.

Again, Barker writes: "Lyndon April 20. 1759. Rev. Sir .....In the letter you refer to, I had only given a general account of the position of the Comet with respect to Jupiter and Saturn;.....and proposed (what I find M. Clairaut was already about) that some master of the doctrine of gravity should consider what influence that might have on the Comet's motion; it being I own a thing beyond my depth to determine. .....M. Clairaut has undertaken a calculation, both curious and very laborious; since he considers the influence of Jupiter and Saturn on the Comet not only in such near approaches as it made to them in the years 1680, 81, 83 and 85, but in the remoter parts of its orbit also; and finds a greater variation

than one should have expected, and as far as is at present known, in great conformity to fact: and this discovery may perhaps give light to the cause of those lesser irregularitys still found in the motions of the planets. The lesser planets may also have some influence on the Comet's motion. Planets beyond Saturn there may be as he mentions for aught we know, but as none have ever been seen, we have no authority to suppose there are.....These remarks I do not give by calculation, but only by inspection of my grandfather Whiston's solar system, so are not accurate.....I sent you the draught and description of the Book Spider, because not having Hooke's Micrographia, I did not know he gave any large account of it; all I had met with about it being in a 12mo supplement to a 12mo description of 300 animals; which says Dr Hooke saw it but once, and that crawling over his book; a place so far as I have observed not natural to it, living in crannies of wainscot, or perhaps as Mr Parnham seems to have seen them, about the stone work of windows; and my draught though pretty much like Dr Hooke's has several variations, particularly the bristlyness of the legs and claws; that the lesser legs seem not to end in points, but in a cluster of bristles, though the greater claws are sharp pointed for what I know; and that it seems to be a creature that is not to be seen much more than a quarter of a year.....With all due respects I remain, Sir, Your very humble servant, T. Barker.

"To the Rev^{d}. D^{r}. Stukeley Rector of S. George's Queen Square."

It appears also that Parnham kept a daily observation of the weather while he was at Ufford; he had fixed an hydrometer in his garden. "A short history of these changes for about twenty-five years was published in one of the newspapers last winter (who hath now those diaries, if still preserved, I know not)." (Jones, *apud* Nichols, VIII. 378.) These accounts would be very interesting if they could be recovered, but unfortunately, as yet, all search has proved fruitless. The most likely

newspaper to have contained them (the *Stamford Mercury*) is missing for that period, unless preserved in the houses of some of the county families; and Parnham's manuscripts were burnt at his death, in accordance with his own expressed wishes.

Shortly before his accession to Ufford a great plague of rain had occurred at Stamford: one of the letters I had under consideration, dated July 21, 1736, mentions that eight inches of rain fell there on July 2nd, 3rd and 4th. This seems to have been very general, as the *Gentleman's Magazine* states: "Monday 5th [July]. From the beginning of the month we had such continued Rain, the like not known in the memory of man: insomuch that all the low meadows in the kingdom were about this time floated and the Hay Corn and Grass thereon carried away or spoiled. Some bridges and mills gave way and the damage done almost incredible. In the parish of Tingewick Oxfordshire [should be Bucks] a large Tract of Earth computed at about 6000 Loads, with a hedge and several large Trees thereon was carried by the violence of the torrent across the channel of the River [Ouse] by which means the current was entirely stopped and the meadows floated for many miles."

He was also possessed of considerable skill in music, being a performer on the violoncello, and a bass singer. Cole, who had just come up to the University in 1735, says that Parnham "had one of the best bass voices in the University, where at public concerts, and our weekly music-club, I have often heard him with great pleasure, both play on the violoncello, and accompany it with his voice." (Cole's MSS. xxi. 85.) And so Jones writes: "He was well skilled in musick, and sang the bass incomparably well, though (as his friend Dr Long observed to me lately) he would sometimes exceed in humour, and in the profoundness of his voice, &c. How well did he chant that humourous song of Matth. Prior on the Master of Wimpole! All was attention and delight in Mr Bonfoy's[1] parlour when he sung this, and the

[1] An additional confirmation of the investigation which determined Miss Bonfoy above.

ballads of Chevy Chase, &c. He had some choice friends, at certain times, for concerts of music, afterwards at his house at Ufford." (Nichols, VIII. 378.) It is not impossible that this trait in his character may have been an additional reason why he was opposed in his candidature for the Mastership; for then it was considered not according to etiquette for a gentleman either to sing or to play on a musical instrument. "Pay a man to fiddle for you, but never fiddle yourself," says Lord Chesterfield; and I myself once met with a book on etiquette which distinctly stated that if one wishes to have the reputation of a gentleman, one must never be thought to be able to play or sing; and this book was published while Joseph Butler was Bishop of Bristol, *i.e.* 1738—1750, since it mentioned him as Bishop of that See. The humourous song of Prior mentioned above is the following:

> "And now, Sir, a word to the wise is enough,
> You'll make very little of all your old stuff;
> And to build at your age, by my troth, you grow simple!
> Are you young and rich like the Master of Wimple?"

The passage occurs in Prior's "Down-Hall," a ballad to the tune of "King John and the Abbat of Canterbury."

The extract from Cole incidentally shews that music was cultivated to a considerable extent at Cambridge at that time; and this seems to have continued to the end of the century: I have before me a book containing MSS. by Dr Crotch, Professor of Music at Oxford from 1797 to 1848, in which appears a Stabat Mater set by him to music in July, 1793, at Dr Jowett's rooms in Trinity Hall: this is a work of considerable interest and contains an alto solo written for Dr Jowett himself. And here I think I can see a confirmation of the tradition which assigns to Dr Crotch the authorship of the chimes at S. Mary's, Cambridge: he is said to have developed them from a phrase in the song "I know that my Redeemer liveth" in Handel's *Messiah*, and they were at the time called by some "Jowett's Jiggs." There are also in the same book two "Over-

tures," or as we should now call them "Symphonies," for stringed instruments and flutes, written in the usual form; the first "composed for the private concert at S. John's in 93 (?)," the other "for S. John's" and clearly of the same date. There are two others written at Norwich in Oct. 1791, and Aug. 1792, from which it appears that he was then Organist of Christ Church, Oxford, so that the S. John's here mentioned is perhaps with greater probability to be considered the Oxford College of that name.

Jones preserves the following anecdote of Parnham. "Old Mr William Whiston would sometimes associate at the stated meetings of learned and worthy clergymen at Stamford (of which number the late Archdeacon Payne, Rector of Barnack, was one). Whiston in one of those conversations asserted something that surprised the company. Mr Parnham, with his usual good nature, gently took him up, reminding him of some passages in antiquity which he thought he had overlooked or forgotten. Whiston, like an honest man, readily gave up the cause, knocking three times under the leaf of the table, Vicisti. All the company were pleased with the poor old man's ingenuous and free confession of his mistake or forgetfulness[1]."

[1] At some of these meetings, Whiston made observations which Stukeley thought proper to record in his "Brazennose Diary," *e.g.*, "26 Dec., 1745, Old Mr Whiston observed on our last fast day the late emperor dyed, which gave a good turn to the affairs of Europe." (Vol. vii. p. 112.) "Feb. 12, 1746-7, Mr Whiston (then in his 80th year), says with great assurance that the restitution of the Jews to their own land will be in the year 1766. This he gathers from the prophets and other considerations. After they have obtained the country of Judæa, they will become Christian. This year is preceded by a transit of Mercury across the sun, by a comet, by a transit of Venus across the sun, by a most remarkable annular eclipse seen at Lisbon and London. These he says are as preliminarys of this great event which begins the millennium, the kingdom of Christ, just the end of 6000 years from creation in his account." (Vol. vi. p. 49.) "June, 1747. Mr Whiston told us he had it from the Speaker of the House of Commons, who no doubt had it from good authority, that Burghley was the author of trying Mary Queen of Scots in a public manner, and the rebels made the pretence to try King Charles I. in the like way. Whiston

(Nichols, VIII. 378, &c.) At this time Dr Stukeley was Vicar of All Saints, Stamford, and established in that neighbourhood a scientific association called the Brazen-nose Society (1736); also a Musical Club (1745); and a Clerical Book Club (1730). It would seem highly probable that Parnham was a member of some or all of these; but his name is not mentioned in that capacity; and the incident mentioned of his having caused Whiston to confess himself wrong can scarcely be assigned to anything else than a meeting of the Clerical Book Club, which Whiston was in the habit of attending.

Parnham's name, however, is casually mentioned by Dr Stukeley, and once in connection with musical science. 27 October, 1744, he writes: "I visited Mr Parnham, Rector of Ufford, a very pleasant place. He is a great master of musick. He has lately found out the way of singing through a speaking trumpet, which produced a wonderful effect, like a giant singing. Ufford is really Upworth[1], the upper farm." (Vol. VII. p. 50.) As to the voice-resonator here mentioned, I may well allude to a very clever sketch, which appeared in *Punch*, December 14, 1878, of two ladies and two gentlemen singing a vocal quartett, having voice-resonators affixed to their faces; in which the "parts" they severally sing are evident. It is clear that if there has been any invention lately discovered that gave the hint to the artist here, Parnham anticipated it.

The thing should be perfectly practicable: I remember years ago hearing the celebrated humourous vocalist, Mr John Parry,

distributed to each of us a half sheet pamphlet, called 'The Original Baptismal Creed,' which is no other at bottom than an invitation for the Arians to unite in one congregation, and make him the parson over 'em." (*Ib.* p. 57.) "28 Jan., 1747—8. Mr Whiston makes it a rule to walk six mile every day. He, now herding among the Anabaptists, says learning has left the church and the universitys, and is gone over to the dissenters. He says he wrote a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and resents it that he has had no answer." (Vol. viii. 1.)

[1] "Ufford was antiently written Ufworth and Uffewurthe." (Bridge's *Northamptonshire.*)

in one of his entertainments imitate a song with an ophicleide obligato. This was done by means of an ordinary piece of music rolled up into a conical form, care being taken to leave a triangular aperture on one side at the broad end: when a passage for "the ophicleide" occurred, Mr Parry sang it through this roll, the narrow end of course being at his mouth, and it gave a very good imitation of that instrument: the aperture seemed to me necessary, as on trying the experiment with a similar roll closed throughout its length the sound was sensibly "thinner."

Of Parnham's character Jones adds: "He was very exact and regular in the order of his family, and very kind and compassionate; but at the same time very wise and discreet in his deportment towards his servants, who lived with him, when found faithful, to their old age; and no doubt but he rewarded them, as they deserved, at his death. He lived and died unmarried; a man of a pure and uncorrupt life, through the whole course of it." (*Ibid.*) He was a remarkably tall man; Cole says that he was "of the tallest stature I ever saw."

On April 23, 1764, died Edward Cobden, Rector of SS. Austin and Faith, in London, and of Acton, in Middlesex, Archdeacon of London, and Chaplain in Ordinary to King George II., before whom, on December 11, 1748, he preached at St James's his well-known sermon from Genesis xxxix. 9, against whoredom; and afterwards (November 23, 1752), waited on the king at St James's to request leave to resign his chaplaincy. He had held since 1721 the Prebendal Stall of Empingham, in the Cathedral of Lincoln. (Blore's *Rutland*, p. 138.) The Prebendary had peculiar jurisdiction, probate of wills, administration, &c. The stall had been held by the following eminent men: Robert Grostête (1221), afterwards Bishop of Lincoln; Eudo de la Zouch (1388—1393), Canon of Sarum and Chancellor of Cambridge, died 1414,—he was Master of St John's Hospital, Cambridge, and a large brass, probably to him, is still in existence in St John's College Chapel, but somewhat mutilated and worn; Nicholas Bullingham (1548—1554), afterwards Bishop of

Lincoln, and subsequently of Worcester. The Bishop of Lincoln (Dr John Green) intended to collate Caleb Parnham to this stall, but the project was frustrated by Parnham's death; in consequence of which Dr Edmund Law, Master of St Peter's College, Cambridge, Professor of Casuistry, and Librarian of the University, Archdeacon of Stafford, and Prebendary of Lichfield, and Rector of Greystoke in Cumberland, was collated to it. He had been a member of St John's College, having graduated B.A. in 1723. He finally became Bishop of Carlisle. On the resignation of Dr Law in 1769, the stall was conferred on William Salisbury, B.D. He was Fellow of St John's (elected 1728), and was one of "the flying squadron." He vacated his fellowship in 1753, being then second on the list, by taking the Rectory of Moreton, in Essex. He was presented by the Governors of the Charterhouse to the Rectory of Little Hallingbury, in the same county; both these livings he held till his death, January 30, 1796, aged 89; he was buried at Moreton.

The occasion of this stall being conferred on Dr Law elicited the account of Parnham's death, which was obtained by Mr Jones. On August 25, 1764, he visits Cambridge, and writes: "Our friend Dr Law is well. A corps belonging to his prebend fell soon after he was collated to it by the bishop. But talking upon the subject, I have found that the gain accruing to our friend was occasioned by the death of another whom I had long and justly respected; the learned and worthy Mr Caleb Parnham, Rector of Ufford, near Stamford, who, as the doctor told me, died as he had lived, a truly Christian philosopher. A mortification seized him after an accidental slip of one of his legs into a bog, going in some haste to baptise a child in one of his parishes; though always very judiciously careful of his health, as I well know, the mortification soon proved mortal. He perceived it to be so, after the best endeavours of his surgeons, and sent to a faithful friend (Mr Rennell, Rector of Barnack, the neighbouring parish), 'Do so and so,' said he, 'I know I shall soon leave you.' His friend remonstrating, 'No,' he replied,

'I am not in the least afraid to die: I have lived with a good conscience, and shall die so, assuredly trusting in the promised goodness of God, and of [*sic*] a happy immortality through Jesus Christ.'" (Nicholls, I. 628.) Mr Jones apparently communicated with a friend, the Rev. John Morgan, of Fotheringhay, a village in the neighbourhood, who wrote to him on November 3, 1764, as follows: "In compliance with your request I took a ride last Thursday to Barnack. The account Mr Rennell gave me of Mr Parnham was (as far as I can recollect) that, some time before his death, he had the misfortune to have his shoulder put out, or his collar-bone broken (I cannot recollect which of the two), which he bore with a great deal of patience. After some time a little scurf appeared upon one of his toes, and from that a mortification ensued, which was thought to be the cause of his death; though a few days before he departed he complained of a pain in his breast. Mr Rennell visited him very often in his illness, and I believe was at his house when he died. He laments the loss of so good a neighbour very much. He says that as Mr Parnham lived, so he died, viz., a good Christian, full of faith, fortitude, and resignation to the will of God. Mr Rennell happened to be at Ufford one day, when there was some company visiting him, a pretty while before Mr Parnham's mortification appeared. He took him into his study, and told him he did not expect to live long, and therefore desired him to accept of his books, and told him he might take them away when he pleased. Mr Rennell was very much shocked at this prelude, but Mr Parnham was not in the least discomposed, but joined his company again with all the cheerfulness imaginable; and a little while before his death he nominated Mr Rennell to bury him, and specified the persons who were to be his bearers, &c., with as much serenity and unconcern as if he had only been going to sleep; he himself was the only person unmoved in the room. Mr Rennell says further that Mr Parnham was a person of remarkable courage and resolution in his life-time, and continued so to his death; talked of his own exit as if he had

only proposed going a short journey. This is the sum and substance of what I can recollect relating to this *good man*. Mr Rennell was so obliging and courteous as to favour me with a sight of his library, which is the completest private one I ever saw, being now much larger than when you saw it, by the addition of Mr Parnham's books, &c. Mr Parnham's manuscripts and papers were burnt by his orders." (Nichols, I. 554.) This last piece of information we can but regret, as probably many memoranda of great value have utterly perished. There is a bare possibility that Parnham's observations on the weather, having been digested for publication, may have escaped the flames, and be amongst the "books" that he left. But these were given to Mr Rennell, not to the Rector of Barnack; and the search will therefore be a very difficult one. Mr Rennell's son was Dean of Winchester, and the dean's son was Vicar of Kensington, and a man of some mark.

Mr Jones adds: "I wish I could have had a fuller account of this most valuable man, whom I so greatly respected, and with whom I had been so long acquainted. When I was last at Cambridge, a worthy person gave me some short account of his last illness, as he had received it from Ufford, or the neighbourhood of that place. Amongst other particulars, he had been informed that Mr Parnham, having overheard the consultations of his surgeons, or at least suspecting that they judged him to be past their cure, bid them be very easy, and not at all concerned, for he himself was not. Then he sent for a friend in whom he confided (probably Mr Rennell), directing him to send a messenger on purpose, immediately after his decease, to the Master and Society of St John's, in Cambridge, who were the patrons of his benefice, to acquaint them with his departure, &c. The friend, not apprehending such danger before, expressed his deep concern. Mr Parnham, on the other hand, appeared quite calm and undisturbed, and his mind was steady and well prepared. And he went on accordingly, with great composure and prudence, to give his friend farther directions relating to several

particulars, which he was desirous might be done soon after his decease, as well as before it. He died in 1764 [May 11]. He had long been an useful member of, and an honour to, his College above mentioned, and was one of the principal candidates for the headship thereof at the last election, when Dr Newcome was chosen. Sir John Heathcote, a lessee of the Church of Lincoln, relating to the prebend of the late Dr Cobden, wherein he was succeeded by Dr Law (and wherein Mr Parnham had some concern), being refused a renewal of his lease upon his terms, appointed the Prince of Wales, our present Sovereign (George IV.), to be one of the lives included in the lease, when he consented to the terms proposed, saying: 'I will nominate one for whom the dog shall be obliged to pray in the day-time, wishing him dead at night.'"

Notwithstanding Parnham's care that the College should have immediate notice of the vacancy in the living, they nearly lost the next presentation. Robert Robinson, B.D., third Fellow, accepted Ufford on July 6, and in October revoked his acceptance. Much dispute arose as to his power to do so, and retain his fellowship, and legal proceedings were expected. The living lapsed to the Bishop of Peterborough (Robert Lambe, consecrated July 8, 1764), who seems to have consented to accept the College nominee, and on February 18, 1765, they recommended Stuart Gunning, B.D., 10th Fellow, who was accordingly instituted. Considering the smallness of the Bishop's patronage at that time, it might have been reasonably thought that he would not forego his right of lapse in this case. Robinson remained Fellow till his death in 1791.

The following obituary notice of Parnham occurred in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, May 19, 1764:—"A few days ago died the Rev. Mr Parnham, M.A., Rector of Ufford, in the county of Northampton, which living is in the gift of the Master and Fellows of St John's College, in this University. To attempt a just character of this Gentleman is a task beyond our endeavours; suffice it to say, that his name, abilities, and virtues,

will be remember'd, respected and honoured by all who had the pleazure of his acquaintance. His parish have lost a most faithful Pastor; and the poor have the more reason to lament his death, to whom he was a kind and generous benefactor."

He was buried in the Chancel of Ufford Church, on the north side, not far from the altar, and the following inscription is there to his memory:—

HERE
LIETH THE REMAINS
OF CALEB PARNHAM CLERK
(B.D.)
HE WAS Y^e THIRD RECTOR OF
THIS PARISH. PRESENTED BY
SAINT JOHN'S COLLEGE IN
CAMBRIDGE.
HE ENJOYED THIS RECTORY
NEAR 27 YEARS. AND DIED
LAMENTED BY HIS PARISH^IONERS
ON THE 11^th DAY OF MAY
——1764.——
IN THE SEVENTIETH YEAR OF
HIS AGE.

An attempt has been made to erase the "th" of "Lieth."

Nothing need be added to the above extracts to shew that Caleb Parnham was a man of most amiable and exemplary character, and in attainments was "good all round;" and that he was an ornament to his College and his time. It is to be hoped that his name will now emerge from the oblivion into which it has so undeservedly fallen.

APPENDIX A.

Matthew Pearson, native of Richmond, Yorkshire, son of Edward Pearson, surgeon, B.A. 1686, B.D. and D.D. 1703, Rector of Souldern from 1707 to 1735: never resided there. He voted in the Vice-Chancellor election of 1729 as a Commorans in Villâ: there is no other Dr Pearson of that date, so that the identity is indisputable. From this I should surmise that he held another living in or near Cambridge, and held Souldern in plurality: this I should think would be most probably ascertained by examining the records of institutions in the Diocese of Ely in 1735 and 1736, to find some one instituted as successor to Dr Pearson deceased; but I am informed that these records are in a very confused condition. His predecessor at Souldern was Geoffrey Shaw, whose name, with some others, occurs in the Fellowship List of 1693, and is connected with what appears to be a thoroughly well-authenticated ghost story; which, as I am able to make a little correction in it, I think not quite out of place to add here. The account appeared in Nichols's *Illustrations of the Literary History of the 18th Century*, Vol. iv. p. 119, and has lately been reproduced in Dr F. G. Lee's *Glimpses of the Supernatural*, Vol. ii. p. 9, and *More Glimpses of the World Unseen*, p. 58. It is as follows:

"Part of a Letter from Mr Edward Walter, Fellow of S. John's College, Cambridge, to his Friend in the Country, dated Dec. 6, 1706.

'I should scarce have mentioned anything of the matter you write about of my own accord; but, since you have given yourself the trouble of an enquiry, I am, I think, obliged in friendship to relate all that I know of the matter; and that I do the more willingly, because I can so soon produce my authority. Mr Shaw, to whom the apparition appeared, was Rector of Soldern or Souldern, in Oxfordshire, late of St John's College aforesaid; on whom Mr Grove, his old Fellow Collegiate, called July last in his journey to

the West, where he staid a day or two; and promised to see him again in his return; which he did, and staid 3 days with him; in that time one night after supper, Mr Shaw told him that there happened a passage which he could not conceal from him, as being an intimate friend, and one to whom this transaction might have something more relation than another man. He proceeded therefore, and told him that about a week before that time, viz: July 28, 1706, as he was smoking and reading in his study about 11 or 12 at night, there came to him the apparition of Mr Naylor, formerly Fellow of the said College, and dead some years ago, a friend of Mr Shaw's, in the same garb he used to be in, with his hands clasped before him. Mr Shaw, not being much surprised, asked him how he did, and desired him to sit down, which Mr Naylor did. They both sat there a considerable time, and entertained one another with various discourses. Mr Shaw then asked him after what manner they lived in the separate state; he answered, far different from what they do here, but that he was very well. He enquired farther, whether there was any of their old acquaintance in that place where he was; he answered, No, not one; and then proceeded, and told him that one of their old friends, naming Mr Orchard, should die quickly, and he himself should not be long after. There was mention of several people's names; but who they were, or upon what occasion, Mr Grove cannot, or will not tell. Mr Shaw then asked him whether he would not visit him again before that time: he answered, no, he could not; he had but 3 days allowed him, and farther he could not go. Mr Shaw said, *Fiat voluntas Domini;* and the Apparition left him. This is word for word, as Mr Shaw told Mr Grove, and Mr Grove told me.

'*Note.* What surprized Mr Grove was, that as he had in his journey homewards occasion to ride through Clopton, or Claxton, he called upon one Mr Clark, Fellow of our College aforesaid, and Curate there; when, enquiring after College news, Mr Clark told him Arthur Orchard died that week Aug. 6, 1706, which very much shocked Mr Grove, and brought to his mind the story of Mr Shaw afresh. About 3 weeks ago Mr Shaw died of an apoplexy in the desk, of the same distemper as poor Arthur Orchard died of.

'*Note.* Since this strange completion of matters, Mr Grove has told this relation, and stands to the truth of it; and that which confirms the Narrative is, that he told the same to Dr Baldiston, the

present Vice-Chancellor, and Master of Emmanuel College, above a week before Mr Shaw's death; and when he came to the College, he was no way surprized as others were.

'What furthers my belief of its being a true vision, and not a dream, is Mr Grove's incredulity of stories of this nature. Considering them both as men of learning and integrity, the one would not first have declared, nor the other have spread the same, were not the matter itself serious and real.

Yours &c Edward Walter.'"

On this I have to observe that the name of the writer is erroneously given. There was no such man Fellow of St John's, and it unquestionably should be Edmund Waller. The mistake is a very natural one, especially if the name were in the first instance written "Edm.," and a literary friend told me that this is about the most common mistake to be found, and he gave other similar instances.

Edmund Waller, proceeded B.A. in 1701, M.A. 1705, M.D. 1712; was elected Fellow in 1705, and vacated in 1745, being then 2nd on the List of Fellows.

Robert Grove, proceeded B.A. in 1691, M.A. 1695; was elected Fellow in 1694, and vacated in 1726, being then Senior of all.

Peter Clark, proceeded B.A. in 1699, M.A. 1703, B.D. 1710; was elected Fellow in $170\frac{2}{3}$, and vacated in 1735; he died Fellow, being then 3rd on the List, and was buried in the College Chapel, July 4, 1735 (All SS. Reg.). He voted for Williams and Chappelow in the Mastership elections.

Arthur Orchard, proceeded B.A. 1662, M.A. 1666, B.D. 1673; was elected Fellow in 1666, died Aug. 6, 1706, being then 4th on the List, and was buried in the College Chapel, Aug. 11, 1706 (All SS. Reg.).

John Naylor, proceeded B.A. 1675, M.A. 1678, B.D. 1686; was elected Fellow in 1677; was one of the 20 Nonjurors; died in 1701, being then 11th Fellow, and was buried in the College Chapel, Nov. 7, 1701 (All SS. Reg.).

Geoffrey Shaw, proceeded B.A. in 1679, M.A. 1683, B.D. 1691; was elected Fellow in 1680; took the Rectory of Souldern in 1699, and vacated his Fellowship, being then 16th on the List; he dropped down dead in the Prayer Desk while reading the Second Lesson of Evensong, Nov. 17, 1706 (information received from Souldern).

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Dr Balderston, Master of Emmanuel College, entered upon the office of Vice-Chancellor, Nov. 4, 1706, and held it till the next November. He must therefore have been informed of the apparition immediately after his taking office; or may have heard the account immediately before, so far as appears from Waller's letter.

The combination of facts is a remarkable one, and I must express my own opinion that this was a real case of an apparition, although I am myself not very much disposed to believe in ghosts, and generally think the transactions in spiritualising séances to be impostures. The dates are remarkable. The Cambridge Commencement was July 2, 1706, term ended on July 5; when Grove would go down to the West of England, taking Souldern in his way. The date of the apparition, July 28, was Sunday, and from the manner in which Shaw spoke of it, we cannot very well assign to Grove's second visit any earlier date than Monday, Aug. 5; and it is a tempting conjecture that the conversation may well have taken place on Tuesday, Aug. 6, the very day of Orchard's death, as given in Nichols. It is right to say that the 7th is given in Lee's *More Glimpses* as the date; probably the death occurred in the night, and the exact time is unknown.

Clark's report to Grove implies that the latter was on his way back to Cambridge before Sunday, August 11 (on which day Orchard was buried): he therefore must have gone straight from Souldern (which is near Banbury) to Cambridge. The name of Clark's curacy Waller is uncertain about, doubtless having got it second-hand; but there is a parish, Croydon with Clopton, near Royston, which may be the place: no record however of Clark appears there. Or the little town Caxton, in the western part of Cambridgeshire, may be, and I think most probably is, the place. There is also a village, Croxton, in that locality, which might possibly be the place, but no record of Clark is to be found there. These would all lie on his route, and especially Caxton, which was (I have been informed) for a considerable period the chief post town of that district, Cambridge itself being served from it.

The statement that Grove on arriving at Cambridge was not surprised at Orchard's death, also implies that he arrived there very soon after that event, and it is at least a plausible supposition that he arrived on Saturday, August 10. This would seem to render it impossible that there should have been any intercommunications or

ordinary information forthcoming, so that Grove's knowledge could only have been obtained in the manner alleged, and therefore that the apparition was a genuine fact. The date of Waller's letter is too soon after the event to allow of any supposition that dates have got mis-stated from haziness arising from lapse of time.

APPENDIX B.

THE following information has come to hand too late for insertion in the body of the work; it is taken from the Admission Register of St John's College, now being printed. (Mr C. H. Cooper's notes.)

"p. 84. no. 1. Charles Cæsar M.P. for Hertford and treasurer of the navy, died 1726. See Lodge's *Memoir of Sir Julius Cæsar* 70."

The death of Mr Cæsar therefore would seem to have terminated Parnham's engagement as private Tutor. (pp. 10, 11.)

"p. 106. no. 34. Thomas Bosvile, vicar of Ecclesfield, died 28 Oct. 1718."

This shews another benefice to have been held by Bosvile simultaneously with Ufford. Ecclesfield is in Yorkshire, of which county Bosvile was a native. (pp. 29, 30.)

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